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DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO LLP 1825 EYE STREET NW Washington, DC 20006-5403			CHOWDHURY, SUMAIYA A	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/940,789	ARITA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sumaiya A. Chowdhury	2623	

Office Action Summary

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Statys

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 December 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 20-22,24-26,31-33,36,42 and 47-55 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 20-22,24-26,31-33,36,42 and 47-55 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 20-22, 24-26, 31-33, 36, 42, and 47-55 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
2. Applicant's failure to adequately traverse the Examiner's taking of Official Notice in the last Office Action is taken as an admission of the fact(s) noticed.

(a) Applicant argues "In contrast according to claim 20..." on page 15, 4th paragraph of the Remarks filed 12/11/06.

The Examiner did not use Kamada to teach this limitation. Rather, Ismail was brought in to teach that particular limitation.

- (b) Applicant argues "Nor does Matheny..." on page 16, 1st paragraph of the Remarks filed 12/11/06.

Although the user inputs an answer, the system, rather than the user, supports code that generates the individual interest information, and is hence 'automatic' in the same sense as the applicant's system- the user is required to view and control the television, and the system has code to determine if the program has been continuously on. In other words, a contents creator is required to prepare the test question, inasmuch as the a software developer is required to develop code to determine whether a television program has been continuously on for more than a predetermined time

(c) Applicant argues "In addition, ... " on page 20, 4th paragraph of the Remarks filed 12/11/06.

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner has combined an excessive number of references, reliance on a large number of references in a rejection does not, without more, weigh against the obviousness of the claimed invention. See *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 18 USPQ2d 1885 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
2. Claims 20 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matheny (6766524) in view of Kamada (7,039,928) and Ismail.

As to claim 20, Matheny discloses:

An information service system comprising: a file which stores individual audience result information generated as a result of a media program/programs watched by each of individual persons and individual interest information generated automatically

(Although the user inputs an answer, the system, rather than the user, supports code that generates the individual interest information, and is hence 'automatic' in the same sense as the applicant's system- the user is required to view and control the television, and the system has code to determine if the program has been continuously on. In other words, a contents creator is required to prepare the test question, inasmuch as the a software developer is required to develop code to determine whether a television program has been continuously on for more than a predetermined time) by an information managing portion on the basis of said individual audience result information [13, 6-14]; [4, 7-14]; log file 271, fig. 2., [3, 56-67]);

wherein said individual audience result information is inputted from corresponding one of information supply terminals existing on a network, or said individual interest information is generated on the basis of said individual audience result information inputted from said information supply terminal ([3, 8-55]).;

wherein a predetermined point/points are operated correspondingly to contents stored in said file so that said point/points are awarded to said individual person on the basis of said operation ([3, 6-14], [4, 7-14]).

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. –col. 7, lines 18-24), and

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. –col. 7, lines 18-24);

However, Matheny fails to teach:

wherein the information management portion generates the individual audience result information when a program is kept on for a predetermined time or more by the information supply terminal.

Wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

In an analogous art, Kamada teaches that a record is created for a program that is viewed for more than a predetermined time in order to prevent an extremely short-time view from being registered as a record, which occurs in "channel shopping" – col. 6, lines 59-66.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Matheny's invention to include that a record is created for a program that is viewed for more than a predetermined time, as taught by Kamada, for the advantage of preventing an extremely short-time view from being registered as a record, which occurs in "channel shopping".

However, Matheny and Kamada fail to teach wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

In an analogous art, Ismail teaches that the category information (attribute information 107) is sent in advance (col. 5, lines 1-5) and is used to categorize the programs watched by the user in order to learn the user's preferences— col. 10, lines 63 – col. 11, line 25.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Matheny, and Kamada's invention to include the limitations as mentioned above as taught by Ismail, for the advantage of learning the user's interests.

As for claim 48, Matheny, Kamada and Ismail disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Ismail teaches that the category statistics (numerical value) are updated when a user watches a program for a predetermined amount of time – col. 11, lines 12-18, col. 4, lines 12-22.

3. Claims 31-33, 36, 47, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arai et al. (64866920) in view of Saitoh (5444499), Ismail, and Matheny.

As to claim 31,

Arai et al. disclose:

An information supply terminal comprising: an individual identification portion for identifying an individual person ([8, 50-65] since a 'personalized program' exists, an

'individual identification portion' effectively exists, in order to identify or create a "personalized program").

a channel selection information input device for inputting channel selection information through a media program receiver by which said individual person can watch a desired media program voluntarily when said individual person selects a channel (remote controller 9-, [10, 39-67]);

an information generator for generating individual audience result information on the basis of an individual identification result and said channel selection information and for automatically generating individual interest information on the basis of said individual audience result information (fig. 1, program information search section; 'the program information search section 4 produces personalized program information comprising the selected programs' [8, 50-65]; [3, 6-14], [4, 7-14]; log file 271, fig. 2; [3, 56-67]; user participation as taught by Arai such as entering a search criteria is involved, inasmuch user participation is involved by the user- selecting a channel to view in the first place); a transmitter for transmitting at least one of said individual audience result information or said individual interest information to said information service system (fig. 1, [8, 50 67]).

However, Arai fails to teach:

wherein the information generator generates the individual audience result information when a channel is kept to be selected for a predetermined time or more by the information supply terminal.

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information;

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information;

In an analogous art, Saitoh teaches when a new channel is selected by the user, and viewed for at least a predetermined amount of time, the corresponding information is stored in order to learn user history control— col. 3, lines 51-63, col. 2, lines 10-19.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai's invention to include when a new channel is selected by the user, and viewed for at least a predetermined amount of time, the corresponding information is stored, as taught by Saitoh, for the advantage of learning user history control.

However, Arai and Saitoh fail to teach:

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information;

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information;

In an analogous art, Ismail teaches that the category information (attribute information 107) is sent in advance (col. 5, lines 1-5) and is used to categorize the programs watched by the user in order to learn the user's preferences— col. 10, lines 63 – col. 11, line 25.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai and Saitoh's invention to include the limitations as mentioned above as taught by Ismail, for the advantage of learning the user's interests.

However, Arai, Saitoh, and Ismail fail to teach:

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information;

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information;

In an analogous art, Matheny teaches:

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. –col. 7, lines 18-24), and

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. –col. 7, lines 18-24);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai, Saitoh, and Ismail's invention to include the above mentioned limitation, as taught by Matheny, for the advantage of allowing sponsors to evaluate the effectiveness of displayed content.

As to claim 32, Arai et al. disclose:

an information supply terminal comprising:

an individual identification means for identifying an individual person ((8, 50-65)

since a 'personalized program' exists, an 'individual person' effectively exists).

a channel selection information input means for inputting channel selection information through a media program receiver by which said individual person can watch a desire media program voluntarily when said individual person selects a channel (remote controller 9., (10, 39-67]);

an audience result information generating means for generating individual audience result information on the basis of an individual identification result and said channel selection information ([10, 6-32]);

an interest information generating means for automatically generating individual interest information on the basis of said individual audience result information (fig. 1, program information search section; 'the program information search section 4 produces personalized program information comprising the selected programs'[8, 50-65]; user participation as taught by Arai such as entering a search criteria is involved, inasmuch user participation is involved by the user selecting a channel to view in the first place); an information transmission means for transmitting at least one of said individual audience result information or said individual interest information to said information service system (fig. 1, [8, 50-67]).

However, Arai fails to teach:

wherein the information generator generates the individual audience result information when a channel is kept to be selected for a predetermined time or more by the information supply terminal.

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information;

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information;

In an analogous art, Saitoh teaches when a new channel is selected by the user, and viewed for at least a predetermined amount of time, the corresponding information is stored in order to learn user history control— col. 3, lines 51-63, col. 2, lines 10-19.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai's invention to include when a new channel is selected by the user, and viewed for at least a predetermined amount of time, the corresponding information is stored, as taught by Saitoh, for the advantage of learning user history control.

However, Arai and Saitoh fail to teach:

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information;
Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information;
In an analogous art, Ismail teaches that the category information (attribute information 107) is sent in advance (col. 5, lines 1-5) and is used to categorize the programs watched by the user in order to learn the user's preferences— col. 10, lines 63 – col. 11, line 25.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai and Saitoh's invention to include the limitations as mentioned above as taught by Ismail, for the advantage of learning the user's interests.

However, Arai, Saitoh, and Ismail fail to teach:

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information;

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information;

In an analogous art, Matheny teaches:

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. —col. 7, lines 18-24), and

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. —col. 7, lines 18-24);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai, Saitoh, and Ismail's invention to include the above

mentioned limitation, as taught by Matheny, for the advantage of allowing sponsors to evaluate the effectiveness of displayed content.

As to claim 33, Arai, Saitoh, Ismail, and Matheny disclose the claimed limitations.

In particular, Arai discloses:

 said information supply terminal has a configuration so that said interest information generating means generates said individual interest information, on the basis of said individual audience result information, by searching a media program category storage means in which a category of said media program is stored in association with said media program (fig. 1, elements 2, 3, 4, and 5; [8, 50-65]; [10, 6-32]).

As to claim 36,

 Arai discloses: a signal conversion means for converting said individual interest information into a signal which can be displayed on a monitor of said media program receiver ([10, 1-32]; figs. 4, 6, and 9).

As for claim 47, Arai, Saitoh, Ismail, and Matheny teach the claimed limitations.

 In particular, Ismail teaches that the category statistics (numerical value) are updated when a user watches a program for a predetermined amount of time for the advantage

of determining the amount of liking of a user toward various categories. – col. 11, lines 12-18, col. 4, lines 12-22.

As for claim 50, Arai, Saitoh, Ismail, and Matheny teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Ismail teaches that the category information (attribute information 107) is sent in advance (col. 5, lines 1-5) and is used to categorize the programs watched by the user in order to learn the user's preferences– col. 10, lines 63 – col. 11, line 25.

4. Claim(s) 21-22, 24-26, 42, 49, and 51, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arai et al. (6486920) in view of Matheny et al. (6766524) and Kamada and Ismail.

As to claim 21,

Arai discloses:

An information service system: a file which stores individual audience result information generated as a result of a media program/programs watched by each of individual persons (fig. 2, program information storing section 2, [8, 50-65]);

wherein said individual audience result information is inputted from corresponding one of information supply terminals existing on a network ([10, 6-32]); fig. 1, elements 3 and 4);

wherein individual interest information is generated automatically by an information managing portion on the basis of said individual audience result information

stored in said file ([3, 6-14]; [4, 7-14]; log file 271, fig. 2; [3, 56-67]; (fig. 1, program information search section; 'the program information search section 4 produces personalized program information comprising the selected programs' [8, 50-65]; [3, 6-14]; [4, 7-14]; log file 271, fig. 2; [3, 56-67]; user participation as taught by Arai such as entering a search criteria is involved, inasmuch user participation is involved by the user selecting a channel to view in the first place).

However, Arai does not specifically disclose:

wherein a predetermined point/points are operated correspondingly to said inputted individual audience result information and said inputted individual interest information so that said operated point/points are awarded to said individual person; and

wherein the information management portion generates the individual audience result information when a program is kept on for a predetermined time or more by the information supply terminal.

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information;

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information;

Matheny teaches:

wherein a predetermined point/points are operated correspondingly to said inputted individual audience result information and said inputted individual interest information so that said operated point/points are awarded to said individual person ([3, 6-14]; [4, 7-14]).

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. –col. 7, lines 18-24), and

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. –col. 7, lines 18-24);

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Arai with Matheny so as to utilize 'a means of encouraging viewers to watch commercials' and evaluating the effectiveness [1, 52-62].

However, Arai and Matheny fail to teach:

wherein the information management portion generates the individual audience result information when a program is kept on for a predetermined time or more by the information supply terminal.

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

In an analogous art, Kamada teaches that a record is created for a program that is viewed for more than a predetermined time in order to prevent an extremely short-time view from being registered as a record, which occurs in “channel shopping” – col. 6, lines 59-66.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai and Matheny's invention to include that a record is created for a program that is viewed for more than a predetermined time, as taught by Kamada, for the advantage of preventing an extremely short-time view from being registered as a record, which occurs in “channel shopping”.

However, Arai, Matheny, and Kamada fail to teach:

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

In an analogous art, Ismail teaches that the category information (attribute information 107) is sent in advance (col. 5, lines 1-5) and is used to categorize the programs watched by the user in order to learn the user's preferences – col. 10, lines 63 – col. 11, line 25.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai, Matheny, and Kamada's invention to include the limitations as mentioned above as taught by Ismail, for the advantage of learning the user's interests.

As to claim 22,

Arai discloses:

at least one of an interest information generating means and an interest information input means, said interest information generating means being designed so that individual audience result information generated as results of media programs watched by said individual persons is inputted from information supply terminals existing on said network and individual interest information is generated automatically by an information managing portion on the basis of said individual audience result information, said interest information input means being designed so that said individual interest information generate as said results of media programs watched by said individual persons is inputted from said information supply terminals ([10, 6-32]; [3, 6-14]; [4, 7-14]; log file 271, fig. 2; [3, 56-67]; fig. 1, program information search section, 'the program information search section 4 produces personalized program information comprising the selected programs' [8, 50-65]; [3, 6-14]; [4, 7-14]; log file 271, fig. 2; [3, 56-67]; user participation as taught by Arai such as entering a search criteria is involved, inasmuch user participation is involved by the user selecting a channel to view in the first place);

a file managing means for managing a file of at least said individual interest information (fig. 2, program information storing section 2, [8, 50-65]);

However, Arai does not specifically disclose:

an information service system in which information is collected, on a predetermined network, from individual persons who watch media programs and points are awarded to the individual persons in accordance with the collected information', and a first point-awarding means for awarding a predetermined point/points to each of said individual persons correspondingly to said inputted individual audience result information or said inputted individual interest information.

wherein the information management portion generates the individual audience result information when a program is kept on for a predetermined time or more by the information supply terminal.

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information;

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information;

Matheny teaches:

an information service system in which information is collected, on a predetermined network, from individual persons who watch media programs and points are awarded to the individual persons in accordance with the collected information ([3, 6-14]; [4, 7-14]),

a first point-awarding means for awarding a predetermined point/points to each of said individual persons correspondingly to said inputted individual audience result

information or said inputted individual interest information ([3, 6-14]; [4, 7-14]).

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. –col. 7, lines 18-24), and

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. –col. 7, lines 18-24);

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Arai with Matheny so as to utilize 'a means of encouraging viewers to watch commercials' and evaluating the effectiveness of the displayed commercials. [1, 52-62].

However Arai and Matheny fail to teach:

wherein the information management portion generates the individual audience result information when a program is kept on for a predetermined time or more by the information supply terminal.

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

In an analogous art, Kamada teaches that a record is created for a program that is viewed for more than a predetermined time in order to prevent an extremely short-

time view from being registered as a record, which occurs in “channel shopping” – col. 6, lines 59-66.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai and Matheny's invention to include that a record is created for a program that is viewed for more than a predetermined time, as taught by Kamada, for the advantage of preventing an extremely short-time view from being registered as a record, which occurs in “channel shopping”.

However, Arai, Matheny, and Kamada fail to teach:

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

In an analogous art, Ismail teaches that the category information (attribute information 107) is sent in advance (col. 5, lines 1-5) and is used to categorize the programs watched by the user in order to learn the user's preferences– col. 10, lines 63 – col. 11, line 25.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai, Matheny, and Kamada's invention to include the limitations as mentioned above as taught by Ismail, for the advantage of learning the user's interests.

As to claim 24,

Arai discloses: a personal data input means for inputting, as personal data, information about a media program/programs watched by each of said individual persons, from corresponding one of said information supply terminals ([10, 6-32]);

Matheny teaches: a second point-awarding means for awarding a predetermined point/points to said individual person correspondingly to contents of said inputted personal data ([5, 50-63]).

As to claim 25,

Arai discloses: said system has a configuration so that said individual interest information is generated on the basis of said individual audience result information by searching a media program category storage means in which a category of each media program is stored in association with said media program (fig. 1, elements 2, 3, 4, and 5; [8, 50-65]; [10, 6-32]).

As to claim 26,

Arai discloses: an audience result information aggregating means for aggregating said inputted individual audience result information (fig. 2, elements 220, 280; [4, 7-14]).

As to claim 42,

Arai discloses:

wherein said computer identifies an individual person ([8, 50-65] since a 'personalized program' exists, an 'individual identification portion' effectively exists, in order to identify or create a "personalized program").

inputs channel selection information through a media program receiver by which said individual person can watch a desired media program voluntarily if said individual person select a channel (remote controller 9', [10, 39-67]);

generates individual audience result information on the basis of an individual identification result and said channel selection information ([10, 6-32]);

automatically generates individual interest information on the basis of said individual audience result information [8, 50-65]; fig. 1, program information search section; 'the program information search section 4 produces personalized program information comprising the selected programs' [8, 50-65]; [3, 6-14]; [4, 7-14], log file 271 , fig. 2; (3, 56-67]; user participation as taught by Arai such as entering a search criteria is involved, inasmuch user participation is involved by the user selecting a channel to view in the first place);

However, Arai does not specifically disclose:

A program for use in an information supply terminal, comprising a computer, in order to make the information supply terminal capable of being used in an information service system in which information is collected, on a predetermined network, from individual persons who watch media programs, and points are awarded to said individual persons in accordance with the collected information', transmits at least one

of said individual audience result information and said individual interest information to an information collecting server provided in said information service system.

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information;

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information;

Matheny teaches:

A program for use in an information supply terminal, comprising a computer, in order to make the information supply terminal capable of being used in an information service system in which information is collected, on a predetermined network, from individual persons who watch media programs, and points are awarded to said individual persons in accordance with the collected information ([3, 6-14]; [4, 7-14]; set-top box 245 is a 'computer');

transmits at least one of said individual audience result information and said individual interest information to an information collecting server provided in said information service system (fig. 2).

Wherein the information supply terminal is used for collecting market information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. –col. 7, lines 18-24), and

Wherein the individual interest information is used as marketing information (The user terminal collects statistics (market information) of interest to sponsors in evaluating the effectiveness of displayed content. –col. 7, lines 18-24);

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Arai with Matheny so as to utilize 'a means of encouraging viewers to watch commercials' and evaluating the effectiveness of the displayed commercials. [1, 52-62].

However, Arai and Matheny fail to teach:

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

However Arai and Matheny fail to teach:

wherein the information management portion generates the individual audience result information when a program is kept on for a predetermined time or more by the information supply terminal.

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

In an analogous art, Kamada teaches that a record is created for a program that is viewed for more than a predetermined time in order to prevent an extremely short-

time view from being registered as a record, which occurs in "channel shopping" – col. 6, lines 59-66.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai and Matheny's invention to include that a record is created for a program that is viewed for more than a predetermined time, as taught by Kamada, for the advantage of preventing an extremely short-time view from being registered as a record, which occurs in "channel shopping".

However, Arai, Matheny, and Kamada fail to teach:

wherein the information supply terminal retrieves a media program category storage portion, having media programs classified into categories in advance, on a basis of the individual audience result information thereby to generate the individual interest information.

In an analogous art, Ismail teaches that the category information (attribute information 107) is sent in advance (col. 5, lines 1-5) and is used to categorize the programs watched by the user in order to learn the user's preferences – col. 10, lines 63 – col. 11, line 25.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai, Matheny, and Kamada's invention to include the limitations as mentioned above as taught by Ismail, for the advantage of learning the user's interests.

As for claims 49 and 51, Arai, Matheny, Kamada, and Ismail teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Ismail teaches that the category information (attribute information 107) is sent in advance (col. 5, lines 1-5) and is used to categorize the programs watched by the user in order to learn the user's preferences— col. 10, lines 63 – col. 11, line 25.

5. Claim 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arai, Saitoh, Ismail, and Matheny.

As for claim 52, Arai, Saitoh, Ismail, and Matheny fail to teach an information supply terminal comprising a signal conversion means which converts the individual interest information into a signal which can be displayed on a monitor of the media program receiver.

The Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to display the user's viewing characteristics to the viewer such that the viewer could view their viewing characteristics.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai, Saitoh, Ismail and Matheny's invention to include the above mentioned limitations for the advantage of such that the viewer could view their viewing characteristics.

6. Claim 53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matheny (6766524) in view of Kamada (7,039,928) and Ismail.

As for claim 53, Matheny, Kamada, and Ismail teach individual persons watch media programs by media program receivers as discussed above but fail to teach the individual interest information is converted by a signal conversion means into a signal which can be displayed on a monitor of the media program receiver.

The Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to display the user's viewing characteristics to the viewer such that the viewer could view their viewing characteristics.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Matheny, Kamada, and Ismail's invention to include the above mentioned limitations for the advantage of such that the viewer could view their viewing characteristics.

7. Claims 54 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arai, Matheny, Kamada, and Ismail.

As for claims 54 and 55, Arai, Matheny, Kamada, and Ismail teach individual persons watch media programs by media program receivers as discussed above, but fail to teach the individual interest information is converted by a signal conversion means into a signal which can be displayed on a monitor of the media program receiver.

The Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to display the user's viewing characteristics to the viewer such that the viewer could view their viewing characteristics.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Arai, Matheny, Kamada, and Ismail's invention to include the above mentioned limitations for the advantage of such that the viewer could view their viewing characteristics.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sumaiya A. Chowdhury whose telephone number is (571) 272-8567. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 9-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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